

The Sun

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 If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for
 publication wish to have their articles returned, they
 must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Two Tickets.

The popular movement to elect SIXTH
 Low Mayor, which is manifesting itself
 in such volume, should not be checked
 by a single desertion in favor of Tammany
 candidates for other offices. Even a
 sensational majority for Low will look
 small if he turns out to be the only suc-
 cessful fusionist.

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME is the fusion
 candidate for District Attorney. In
 his many speeches the ring of sincerity
 is as clear as that of energy and deter-
 mination, and as District Attorney Mr.
 JEROME's remarkable qualities will not
 be hampered by entangling alliances
 with those he may be called upon to
 prosecute. On the other hand to per-
 mit District Attorney PHILBIN to be
 succeeded by the Tammany candidate,
 HENRY W. UNGER, the attorney for a
 convicted wardman, would be a
 popular calamity, for it would block
 the rescue of thousands of citizens in
 this town from evils flowing from a
 corrupt administration of the police.
 As a lawyer, it was proper for Mr. UNGER
 to espouse the cause of Wardman BIS-
 SERT, but a man in that position cannot
 expect the people of New York at this
 crisis to make him District Attorney.

The fusion candidate for President of
 the Board of Aldermen is CHARLES VIN-
 CENT FORNIE, a man successful in varied
 affairs, with his good, strong character
 free from shadow. The Tammany candi-
 date against him, GEORGE M. VAN
 HORN, is the Tammany candidate.

EDWARD M. GHOYT, the fusion candi-
 date for Comptroller, is a man of
 political experience and public good
 name. The Tammany candidate against
 him, W. W. LADD, is the Tammany
 candidate.

The fusion candidate for President of
 the Borough of Manhattan, JACOB A.
 CANTOR, retired from a long Democratic
 leadership of the State Senate, with a
 reputation that all good citizens may
 freely approve at the polls of this elec-
 tion. Mr. CANTOR, in mind and charac-
 ter, deserves all the political prefer-
 ment he has enjoyed, and he deserves
 now to be elected President of the Bor-
 ough of Manhattan. His opponent,
 ISAAC FROMME, belongs in another
 class. FROMME has been the cause of
 Justice JEROME's making in this cam-
 paign a threat which he will never ful-
 fill. He has talked of quelling from
 FROMME's speeches. He'll never do it.
 The utterances he had in mind were not
 printable. The candidity of such a
 man is a public disgrace.

If in behalf of the gentlemen we have
 named as fusionists against their Tam-
 many competitors, the city of New York,
 or the borough of Manhattan, does not
 overcome by an impressive majority
 the mere inertia of Tammany parti-
 sanism, it would stamp itself as worthy
 of the Fromme brotherhood.

The fusion ticket should be elected en-
 tire and overwhelmingly. Fifty thou-
 sand majority for the last man named on
 it will be none too great.

The Rule of the Worst.

There have been bad governments
 of many sorts and names, monarchies,
 aristocracies, oligarchies. The form
 of bad government under which New
 York is ruled to-day is the worst of all.
 It is a scoundrel government by the
 evil, a government of thugs.

New York cannot stand it any longer.
 It is intolerable that the very worst
 elements of society which it is one
 of the duties of a decent government to
 punish and keep down should here be
 at the top and in full control.

The reign of vice must stop. New
 York must have a government which
 does not exist for the protection of law-
 breakers.

First Fruits of Shepard's Goodness.
 The great moral benefits which Mr.
 SHEPARD expects to confer upon the city
 if he should be elected are already to be
 seen in samples. Mr. SHEPARD says
 that if he should be elected, he could
 give an administration "that would do
 good to everybody," and he hopes that
 "his beneficent influence would perme-
 ate everybody."

It will not be necessary to elect him
 to show his power for good and his
 beneficent influence. The fruits of his
 virtue are already apparent. Touched
 by the great moral influence of the
 rapidly revolving Brooklyn
 planet, the Hon. TIM SULLIVAN has
 become an altered man. He is per-
 meated with beneficent influence; he
 is determined to do good to everybody.
 His voice falters as he tells of his mis-
 sion in life. That mission is to reform
 the vicious, to lift up the fallen, to save
 young men gone wrong, to keep them
 out of prison, to restore them to society
 and Tammany. He lives but to rescue
 the perishing. The Tim Sullivan Res-
 cued Mission is doing noble work. No-
 body can read Tim's affecting account
 of his missionary labors without want-
 ing to weep. He is a much-misunder-
 stood philanthropist. He is not work-
 ing for his own pocket or for the good
 of the city, but for the good of the
 city, of the race, for the millennium.
 Out of regard for weak eyes and shy
 horses, he has worn an invisible hair,
 hitherto, but now the time has come
 to turn on the gas, and Tim has turned
 on. Dazzling, white, ineffable, he
 walks in brightness with a train of the
 saved following him with adoring eyes.
 Even Mr. SHEPARD himself must be a
 little surprised by the goodness and
 beneficent influence of Tim, the Man
 Saver.

This is but the first fruits of the good-

ness and beneficence which Mr. SHEP-
 ARD hopes for. By the end of the week,
 DEVERLY and his FROMMES will be on
 exhibition as the founders and most
 eminent members of the Society for the
 Suppression of Vulgarity and Profanity.
 The Cadets will appear as the Social
 Purity League. The triumph of good-
 ness and beneficent influence will be
 complete.

We congratulate Mr. SHEPARD upon
 his band of converts.

The Way to Talk.

Justice JEROME talks to the people
 like a priest or a campaigning exhorter-
 red-hot in his denunciation of the sinfulness,
 the hard-heartedness and the
 lukewarmness of a congregation he
 would warn of the wrath to come.

It is something new in political cam-
 paigning and it is as necessary as it is
 effective. Who is responsible for the
 disgraceful conditions in New York?
 Is it not the people themselves? Who
 is fostering the infamy? Is it not those
 who are lending direct or indirect aid
 to the system established and perfected
 by their own public servants? Some of
 them are making actual contributions
 of money to assist the gang in holding
 on to the municipal government and its
 police power. Others are lending their
 so-called respectability to bolster it up,
 and still others by remaining indifferent
 to the degradation of such a rule, so long
 as they themselves are left to enjoy
 the comedy of their existence, are help-
 ing it not less effectively.

Justice JEROME is waking up these
 people as a preacher in times of religious
 revival, as a priest on a "mission,"
 castigates with the lashing of indignant
 words those who are in spiritual dark-
 ness or in a fool's paradise of self-com-
 placent lassitude. And who shall say
 that the scolding is not necessary?

That is the way to talk to the people
 of New York. They are the political
 sinners. If the scorn that Justice
 JEROME pours out on them does not now
 rouse them to the consciousness of their
 responsibility for the degradation of their
 government and does not drive them
 to the use of the means of purga-
 tion within their reach, the dishonor
 and the disgrace will increase and be in-
 tensified. If the people do not overthrow
 the Tammany domination next Tues-
 day they are likely to remain under its
 coarse despotism for a generation to
 come. If Tammany should be victori-
 ous hell would be let loose on election
 night to exult over its triumph.

America's Effect on English Actresses.

Appropos of the intended visit to this
 country of Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL,
 an English actress, Mr. MALCOLM WAT-
 SON, dramatic critic of the *St. James's
 Gazette*, has uttered a solemn warning
 of the artistic dangers to which she
 is liable here, which he fears may
 have bad results later. Mr. WATSON
 says: "We hope that Mrs. CAMPBELL
 will return with her charm and distinc-
 tion unspoil. When our leading
 actresses tour the States, we always
 part with them with something of a
 pang. So many clever players have
 gone to America full of power and
 promise, and have returned coarsened
 in voice and style. The delicate art
 which lovers of good acting admire in
 London does not appeal to America.
 Over there, something fuller in flavor
 and more robust seems to be demanded.
 So our most charming performers have
 often returned to us vulgarized, with
 the bloom knocked off them, and with
 harsh voices and more violent gesture.
 We and they are the losers. Let us
 hope that Mrs. CAMPBELL will be an
 exception. Her style is so individual
 and so absolutely her own that it would
 be fatal to adulterate it by concessions
 to transatlantic requirements."

We hope, with Mr. WATSON, that Mrs.
 CAMPBELL may not be changed for the
 worse when she returns home. In
 fact, we do not believe that she will;
 but we should like to know on what
 Mr. WATSON bases his warning.
 How many "leading actresses" of
 England have toured "the States,"
 and returned "coarsened in voice and
 style?" Mr. WATSON restricts his
 prophecy of the ill effects of America
 to women, so we must study his warn-
 ing on the same lines.

Comparatively few English leading
 actresses have visited this country,
 as a matter of fact. FANNY KEM-
 BLER was perhaps the first. Of her, when
 she returned to the English stage after
 many years' residence here, a critic—
 not a London critic, however—wrote
 that her voice had "lost none of its ex-
 quisite music," she had "lost none of
 her intelligence, none of that fine poetic
 charm with which her remembrance
 is linked." It was a London critic who
 wrote of AGNES RICHMOND, reappear-
 ing in England after five years in this
 country, that she was "the same grace-
 ful, intelligent actress she ever was,
 in the poetry and beauty of the early
 scenes, and the intensity and passion
 of the later, a performance which may
 rank beside the highest our stage
 can produce." GENEVIEVE WARDE lost
 neither her voice nor her style after
 playing *Stephanie* in this country; nor
 have our audiences been held guilty
 of any diminution in Mrs. LANGTRY's
 refinement of acting.

Only two principal English actresses
 yet remain who may have suffered
 artistically by their repeated trips to
 this country: Miss TERRY and Mrs.
 KENDAL. The latter has just been play-
 ing *Miss Blossom* again in London,
 where, after a long tour here, she was
 said to play the part more delicately
 than ever before.

ELLEN TERRY's art, according to recent
 English critics, has not suffered from
 her trips hither. *Hilma* has affected
 her strength, but the criticisms of her
 recent performance of *Volcans* do not
 ascribe any blame to American audiences.

In fact, it seems as if Mr. WATSON of
 the *St. James's Gazette* was the only person
 who appreciated the danger to which
 leading English actresses are subjected
 by hunting the mighty dollar in the
 land of its nativity.

Spain at the Pan-American Congress.

There was nothing not entirely true
 and proper in the eloquent remarks of
 Gen. RAFAEL REYES, Colombian dele-
 gate to the Pan-American Congress,
 concerning the close bonds between the
 South American republics and their
 mother country. Neither the dignity
 of this nation nor the potency or poten-
 tiality of the Monroe Doctrine was im-
 paired in the slightest degree by the
 oratorical expression of an affectionate
 sentiment toward Spain. It was natural
 that Gen. REYES should speak as he
 did at the banquet to the delegates, in
 the presence of the Spanish Minister
 to Mexico. The circumstance that the
 United States had been recently at war
 with Spain was no bar to hearty con-
 currence in the spirit of Gen. REYES's
 remarks by the representatives of this
 country officially present.

The ties between the Latin-American
 peoples and old Spain are of race,
 language, history, tradition, and psy-
 chology. They are not political. In
 the nature of things they cannot again
 become political in any sense inconsis-
 tent with the requirements of the
 Monroe Doctrine, which means as much
 to the republics south of us as it does
 to ourselves.

Good feeling toward Spain is proba-
 bly as conspicuous at this time north
 of the Rio Grande as anywhere on the
 American continent beyond that river.
 We doubt if there is any country in the
 world where good wishes for Spain's
 welfare and increasing prosperity are
 livelier than here in the United States
 to-day; and it is a pleasure to add that
 every indication of the sentiment of the
 Spanish people points to a reestablishment
 of the friendship which existed
 so long between the two countries.

There is absolutely no reason why the
 Spanish Minister to Mexico should not
 be *persona grata* near the second Con-
 gress of Pan-Americanism.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Voters should not forget to cast their
 ballots on election day in favor of the
 proposed amendment to the Constitu-
 tion prohibiting the Legislature from
 hereafter passing acts exempting prop-
 erty from taxation in special instances.

The tax laws as originally framed
 have been so altered and amended that
 they have come to be like patchwork.
 One of their grave evils is a multitude
 of exemptions attaching generally to cer-
 tain classes of real and personal prop-
 erty, and some day a serious effort must
 be made to repair the harm that these
 exemptions cause. At present all Gov-
 ernment property, certain State and
 municipal bonds, a great class of do-
 mestic property, pension money, real
 and personal property of clergymen
 not exceeding a certain maximum,
 personal property of corporations or
 associations of a religious, charitable,
 benevolent and similar nature, and real
 property of these corporations when
 used exclusively for the purposes for
 which they were formed, the real prop-
 erty above a certain maximum of in-
 corporated associations of volunteer
 firemen, stock in any corporation which
 pays a tax anywhere in its corporate
 capacity, all American registered vessels
 engaged in foreign trade and a great
 variety of other property is exempt
 from taxation under general clauses.
 All these might be tolerated indefinitely,
 but it has become the fashion, especially
 within recent years, to logroll through
 the Legislature specific acts exempting
 particular properties in special instances
 from the tax levy. Some of the worst
 abuses of the tax system lie in these
 special and specific exemptions. It is
 stated that since 1893 \$175,000,000 worth
 of property in this State has been spe-
 cially made exempt from taxation.

The new amendment to the Constitu-
 tion will, if it becomes a law, prohibit
 the Legislature from passing any more
 of these special tax exemption laws.
 It is an amendment which ought to be
 heartily supported by every voter.

A comparison of the Hon. FRANK S.
 BLACK'S speech upon Mr. SHEPARD and
 the latter's reply thereto serves either to
 exhibit the finer intellectual quality of Mr.
 BLACK or the poorer intellectual quality
 of Mr. SHEPARD, or both.

A curious case of aristocratic prejudice
 is reported in Paterson, a town where
 nothing surprises. Sixty girls weavers in
 a silk mill left their looms because a young
 woman newly employed in the mill was
 not a member of their social set. In the
 opinion of the girls, the new girl was not
 of the "good society," and they refused
 to work until she was discharged.

The duties of foremen and superinten-
 dents are difficult enough already, but
 nothing to what they will be if the delicate
 and vexing questions of social position
 are to enter the mill. It might have been
 supposed that the sixty of the "set" would
 be content to let the new girl alone, but
 they must have felt that their social
 prominence would be liable to doubt if they
 permitted a person of inferior standing
 to be admitted to their presence and their
 sight although not to their society. Fortu-
 nately, so long as there is a unanimous
 vote against an inferior, the life of the
 foreman may not be worried out of him
 and the rigidity of the social standard can
 be maintained easily.

The Fugitive Leper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Will you
 allow me a word on the important subject of
 possible contamination of lines by the express
 of the wires of the New York and New Jersey
 Philadelphia to New York last week.
 Our Philadelphia correspondent writes that
 his advisers say that the disease is not
 dangerous in this climate, a scientific
 opinion which is certainly at variance with
 the declaration of the Berlin Hygienic Confer-
 ence. A mere scratch by a finger of cold
 leprosy is a danger which is escaped from
 the wire for the germ of leprosy. There is some
 danger, therefore, from this leprosy from
 the wire. ALBERT R. ARTHUR, M. D.
 New York, Oct. 26.

A Weather Prophet Entry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—A big blizzard
 is due here in New York and Rhode Island on
 the 31st of November next. This will be great
 news to the people. There will be great
 life at sea from the 25 to 31, with two big
 snowstorms in December. I saw a little snow
 which is a sure sign of a hard winter.
 JOHN T. BROWN, Astoria, Ore.

FOR THE VOTERS TO DECIDE.

Should Shepard Be Elected and Tammany
 Merely Continued?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—"If I
 am elected Mayor," said Mr. Shepard,
 "the Police Department will be a re-
 present the ideas of public order, public morality
 and public decency which are held by Ed-
 ward M. Shepard."

These words, but what do they mean? What
 are the ideas of public order, public morality
 and public decency? That are held by Ed-
 ward M. Shepard? And by what means will those
 ideas be impressed upon the Police De-
 partment? And enforced upon the Police De-
 partment?

The platform upon which Mr. Shepard
 stands and from which he appeals to the
 voters of the city, denounces the Tammany
 with the municipal government of which
 the Police Department forms a part—as it
 has been administered during the past four
 years. Is Mr. Shepard satisfied with the
 Tammany administration of the Police De-
 partment? Does he regard it with the same degree
 of pride as he does his present political associates?
 Or does he regard it as every thinking man
 in this country would regard it?

There is such a thing as political honesty,
 and I fear Mr. Shepard has it not. He seeks
 the suffrage of decent people—that he ad-
 mits. To them he holds out the promise,
 "I will give you a Police Department of
 which I have heard, that the Police De-
 partment will be purged of its uselessness.
 But he cannot 'play fair' with them and with
 Tammany supporters at the same time.

Mr. Shepard's words are full of decep-
 tion. He desires to change the name of
 the Police Department to the name of
 "Shepard's Police Department," and to
 "purge" it of its uselessness.

Mr. Shepard has said also that "no man
 who is not fit for Mayor" can be elected.
 He is not fit for Mayor, for his political
 record is not such as to invite a simple faith
 in him and an implicit confidence in the re-
 cord of his intentions from those of us who
 can think and reason.

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TWO MOUNT MCKINLEYS.

There Will Be Two if This New Hampshire
 Proposal Is Carried Out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—A despatch
 from the State of New Hampshire, N. H., says
 that a bill will be introduced in the next
 Legislature to change the name of Mount
 Pleasant, in the Presidential Range to Mount
 McKinley. Our nation will of course desire
 to have the name of our late honored Presi-
 dent commemorated in the geographic nomen-
 clature of the country. There are many ways
 in which this may be done and doubtless the
 name McKinley is destined to appear on the
 maps of not a few of the States. It is
 quite certain, however, that many persons
 will question the desirability of renaming
 one of the White Mountains for Mr. McKinley.

A party of mining prospectors led by Mr. W.
 A. Dickey of Illinois discovered in 1898 a snow-
 covered mountain in Alaska, which they
 believed to be the highest mountain in the
 country. They gave it the name of Mount
 McKinley. The government surveyors have
 since ascertained that the height of the
 mountain is 20,320 feet or 4,000 feet higher
 than Mount Everest, the highest mountain in
 the world. McKinley, therefore, as far as is known,
 is the highest mountain on the continent. Mount
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It is the doctrine of the past and in the
 present is doing great harm in the world.
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THE SUN AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

Brief Suggestions by a Veteran Printer and
 Honest Workman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—It may
 be said presumptuously that THE SUN knows
 its own business, at the same time this ap-
 pears to be a pertinent question: How much
 longer will THE SUN hold its voice and its
 hand in the matter of the organized labor?
 What newspaper in this city persists in its
 old employer when old makes it impos-
 sible for them to toll longer? THE SUN does
 what newspaper employer in this city is
 ever ready to substantially assist worthy
 employees when old or financially distressed.
 THE SUN management frequently performs
 that kindly deed.

Let us be truthful, let us speak of
 men as we find them. Let the truth prevail
 though the business world. Organized labor
 has more to gain by being truthful and just
 at all times than by fighting imaginary
 wrongs or permitting disappointed and
 disgruntled adventurers to use its power
 with which to force its way into the
 dirty work of their questionable masters.
 THE SUN has had trouble with Typograph-
 ical Union No. 6? If you consider a handi-
 craft, what is the matter with the whole
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